

and to escape criticisms, to which she is remarkably sensitive.

The United States of America, Mr. Astor, against the Daily Mail for saying he died forty persons about a segment of a California tree to win a wager will soon be heard. Mr. Astor's declaration says he was "set up to public ridicule" thereby. He has retained Sir Edward Clarke, the former solicitor general and other brilliant attorneys, while the legal forces of Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, principal proprietor of the Daily Mail and other papers will be led by the Right Hon. Edward F. Carson, the former solicitor general of Ireland.

#### ARGUMENTS HEARD BY STATE SUPREME COURT ON PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF CASE FROM THE QUARTER SESSIONS COURT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—Argument was heard in the state supreme court today on the petition of Senator Quay, Michael Quay, ex-former state treasurer, Haywood, on the petition for a writ of certiorari to remove to the higher court from the quarter sessions court of Philadelphia, the case pending against them, charging conspiracy.

The defendants are charged with conspiracy with John S. Haywood, former cashier of the defunct People's bank (now deceased) in the alleged misuse of state funds on deposit in that bank. The petitioners, the defendants averred, the belief that they could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in the Philadelphia county court claiming that the dismissal of the demurrer and other proceedings in the preliminary proceedings had demonstrated that there was prejudice against them on the part of the judge (Finletter). They also charged the judge of the county bench, F. Gordon, with acting in bringing the prosecution and that the latter was influenced by John Haywood and was unduly hastening the trial of the case with the object of poisoning the minds of members of the legislature and thus to defeat the re-election of United States Senator Quay.

In support of the petition, Attorney David T. Watson, of Pittsburgh, and Rufus E. Sharples, of Philadelphia, and in opposition to the motion by ex-District Attorney Graham. Over three hours were occupied in the delivery of the arguments of these three eminent lawyers. The court then took the matter under advisement and adjourned.

#### CHARGED WITH THE MISSOURI PACIFIC HOLD UP LAST SEPTEMBER FOR WHICH JESSE JAMES IS UNDER ARREST.

Pepeka, Kas., Jan. 7.—The Journal in its last edition today printed sensational stories to the effect that two Texas boys, Setti Rosebrook and Chad Stowell, scarcely eighteen years of age who were arrested last September for holding up a farmer and who were sent to the Hutchinson reformatory are responsible for the Missouri Pacific hold up of September 25 last. This is the charge for which Jesse James, Jr., is now under indictment and arrest in Kansas City.

Under Sheriff Williams who has been working on the case for some time claims that young Stowell "made a written confession and has divulged where the booty some \$11,000 is hidden in the woods about 75 miles east of Kansas City. Mr. Williams, Sheriff Cook, Chief of Police Strauss, have gone to the place to find the money. They have no doubt whatever of the success of the quest for Stowell has been tested and it has been found that he has told the truth so far as the details connected with the robbery are concerned.

#### LABOR LEADERS ARRESTED.

Frankenberg and Soree charged with violation of Boycott Law. Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 7.—Criminals were served today by the arrest of John Frankenberg, president of the Cripple Creek union and J. S. Soree, of the painters union under the indictments brought by the grand jury for violation of the boycott law. The arrests caused some little stir in major circles in which the men arrested were prominent leaders. It is rumored here that the Trades Assembly will repudiate the action of the men who have been arrested as it is claimed they acted upon their own responsibility and in no way under the direction or orders of that body.

#### ESCAPED TO MEXICO.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 7.—The customs inspectors who went down the Rio Grande river in search of Beeler, the missing driver employed by the Wells Fargo Express company in San Antonio, who is thought to have made away with \$50,000 while on his way to the Southern Pacific company's office, have returned and say Beeler crossed the river and went into Mexico last Monday morning. C. J. Marshall, Bartholomew of this city and Mr. McKenzie of the Wells Fargo company are pursuing Beeler into Mexico.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS SATISFIED.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The Germania today says that all the German claims growing out of ill-treatment in the province of Szechuan, China, of Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, on November 8 last, have been satisfied by China, including the official reinstatement of the missionary.

#### BRITISH RETRENCHMENT.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 7.—A decree has been issued abolishing two of the navy and three of the military arsenals of the country. This step has been taken with a view of retrenching expenditures.

#### THE MARIETTA.

Colon, Jan. 7.—The United States gunboat Marietta which is making a cruise along the coast of Central America, arrived here this morning from Port Har

#### DEMOCRATIC SPRINGS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896.

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been made the deserters of '98 may again aspire to the seats of the prophet and the lawgiver. Until then the faithful only should be rewarded with authority.

Mr. Thomas was followed by Hon. Tyson F. Dines of Denver in an address on "The Battle of New Orleans."

#### CUBAN GENERALS HELD A MEETING TO DISCUSS THE POSITION OF THE CUBAN ARMY—VACCINATION A JOKE.

Havana, Jan. 7.—Twenty-five Cuban generals and chiefs met at Marianao today to consider the position of the Cuban army. Among those who attended were Generals Vidal, Lacerot and Pedro Gil, but General Maximo Rodriguez, commander of Matanzas province, and General Menocal, commander of Havana province, were not present.

The document was drawn up for dispatch to General Rodriguez asking him to call a general meeting of officers to take action, first upon the need of a sum of money to enable the officers and privates of the army to make a new start in life and, secondly, with regard to the lack of respect shown to the Cuban officers by the people of Cuba and the Americans.

The meeting today resulted in a three hour talk, critical but not unfriendly to the Americans, and no disposition was shown to assume an attitude of protest or opposition. On the contrary, willingness to disband was expressed provided money was forthcoming to give the men composing the Cuban army a new start.

As one of those present put the case, "as the United States collects the island revenues, we must look to the United States."

Surgeon General Sternberg today installed Major General Leizaola camp and found 31 of the 10,000 troops in the command ill. There was, however, not a single case of yellow fever or smallpox.

The invitation issued by Major General Leizaola for a surrender of arms at the arsenal has resulted in the voluntary turning in of the authorities of several hundred rifles.

Major General Leizaola, surgeon of the First brigade of the Second army corps, has received 20,000 vaccine points and he and his assistants have been vaccinating the population of Pinar del Rio city in the last three days. The operation has been treated as a joke by the inhabitants.

The pleasant relations exist between the Cuban and American troops in the island of whom there are not many. Generals Wade and Butler saluted the Cuban troops.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO THE EAST WILL HAVE THEIR FIRST OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 7.—Major General Henry W. Lawton, who commanded a division of the Fifth army corps during the Santiago campaign, passed through Pittsburg today from Washington on his way to Columbus, Ohio, where he will make an inspection of the soldiers in the barracks at that place. He will also visit and make a careful inspection of the physical condition of the troops and the barracks, preparatory to sailing for Manila.

When asked about his trip to the Philippines and army, he said that would be before sailing, he said:

"The first troop to sail for these islands will be the Fourth regiment now at Fort Sherman, and about 1,000 men. I will take with me about 300 men, I mean to take none but the very best soldiers in my army. This will be the first time in the history of the country that the bodies of soldiers of the United States has crossed the Atlantic. The whole number assigned to the islands will not be taken at the time. The trip will be made through the Suez canal and will be the first time a number of sailing ships and ports; foreign countries to the east will have their first opportunity of seeing United States soldiers."

#### POSTOFFICE SHORTAGE.

Postmaster Greenwood of Goldfield, Nev. Had Trouble.

Goldfield, Colo., Jan. 7.—Mr. M. D. Vincent was today put in charge of the post office at Goldfield by the postmaster J. P. Greenwood. The act is a surprise to the community, as Vincent is a Postoffice Inspector, who notified the postmaster that there was a shortage in the office of \$523. Mr. Greenwood has made the deficit good by mortgaging his property here.

There is a great deal of sympathy here for the postmaster, because of the fact that the office has been entirely inadequate for the business it has to handle. Mr. Vincent has had to make up deficits from month to month out of his own pocket because his only remuneration has been a salary and the necessary expenses of the office have been far in excess of his receipts from that source. It is hoped that the outcome of the affair will not prove serious for Mr. Greenwood.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The postal department of this country and Canada reached an agreement today regarding the considerable reduction of rates on international money orders. This action is the result of plans formulated by President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Chandler the day after the inauguration, to change the fee system in the drawing and paying of international money orders between the United States and Canada so as to reduce the price of such orders in each country.

#### JAMES F. MATTHEWS.

New York, Jan. 7.—James F. Matthews died today in this city today from pneumonia, aged 59 years. He was born in Cardenas, Cuba, of American parents. He had resided in New York for two years having been in Georgetown and Denver, Colo., and was largely interested in mining property.

#### A CITY TREASURER ROBBED.

Newcastle, Pa., Jan. 7.—John Stevens, city treasurer of Newcastle, was found at 12 o'clock tonight in his office unconscious and dying. His head had been beaten to the floor, the safe broken open and \$200 in money stolen. The robbery was committed by the robbers and murderers left no clue as to their names.

Enforcement of the Measure Contingent Unabated in Spite of the Complaints Against It—Commercial Clubs of Berlin Formally Condemned the Expulsion—Influences Has Kept the Emperor Indoors for Several Days.

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Berlin, Jan. 7.—The imperial inspection bill is again one of the foremost subjects discussed by the German newspapers. This measure early in the week was finally passed by the Prussian cabinet and has gone to the Bundesrath which will make short work of it as each of the federal governments has already considered it. From an authoritative source it is learned that the task of agreeing to its final form proved very difficult for the southern German governments, and especially Wurtemberg, and Bavaria which originally opposed such legislation; since they feared it have not been saddled with trichinosis inspection, and saw no reason why the whole empire should be saddled with an expensive measure in inspection merely because Prussia wished it. It was in reference to these States, German votes that the Prussian cabinet gradually called down the Democratic and Agrarian features of the bill. Two important modifications are the dropping of the clause providing for state operation for all cattle and the meat declaration for sale and the inserting of a clause forbidding the inspection of all cattle and swine slaughtered for private consumption.

Simplifies the Method.

The correspondent here for the Associated Press interviewed a high Prussian official concerning the measure who said:

"For America, the most vital and interesting features are that it simplifies and unifies the method of inspection and that there will only be one inspection. There will be no prohibition against any strong American meat though very strong pressure was brought to bear on the government to exclude certain kinds and especially sausage, canned meats and so on. The Bundesrath, however, is given full powers under the bill to make in case of necessity a decree against any and all kinds of foreign meat. But this action will not be taken unless there is the strongest reason for it.

"A difficult question is the treatment of American railways which is left to the Bundesrath. Nothing in the bill is devised with the view of the impending or preventing American imports. The whole bill is fair and its methods cannot be impugned even in America."

#### American Experts' Opinion.

The foregoing statements were substantially corroborated by an American expert in Berlin by whom they were confirmed. He said:

"The imperial government means that to treat American meat fairly and to treat the Bundesrath to treat American meat with greater severity and corresponds with similar popular feeling in the secretary of agriculture, on our side regarding certain German imports. But the enforcement of the option will require specific proof that American meat is dangerous, and that is out of the question. The American interest, an unmitigated evil for American interests. Hiterto, in Germany, there has been confidence in our meat inspection but there is almost sacred confidence in German imperial inspection. Henceforth, any American meat exposed for sale will be known to have been officially approved and the result will be a corresponding increase in business probably doubling our sales. The only paragraph to the bill which is capable of mischief, if unfairly enforced, is the one which sets forth that all imported meats must come in certain cuts and parts. We cut our meat differently from the Germans so that mischief may lurk in that paragraph. However, I feel confident that the German government will not apply the bill unfairly as it fully realizes that there would be no wisdom in such a course, seeing that we hold trump cards in retaliation."

An interesting fact is that all the Russian veterinary experts to whom I samples of American meats, sausages, etc., suspected of being affected with trichinosis or other diseases are submitted, have thus far been unable in any case to confirm the suspicions. The government announces that several cases of American fruits inspected for the San Jose sea were recently seized at Hamburg and at Stettin. In each case, however the scales were found to be normal.

#### Commercial Relations.

The German Chambers of commerce and industrial associations in their annual report this week have referred more or less freely to Germany's trade with the United States. A majority of them express the hope that commercial relations will become cozier and more friendly. The Deutscher Handelsverein, the most important in Germany, deplores the present uncertainty of the commercial relations with both the United States and Great Britain and says it trusts the government will strive to establish permanent relations.

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cently the best relations with both countries.

The Bund der Industriellen, the German manufacturing association, however, urges the government to adopt "prompt and energetic" retaliatory measures against the United States in view of the palpable violations of the treaty.

**Government Measures.**  
The Bundesrat is now discussing a government bill, the so-called Lex Heinemann, framed to suppress certain features of public and private immorality. It also affects literature and art. The bill is a weakened copy of a measure repeatedly introduced in the Reichstag by Centrists and defeated.

The Center, which is the dominant faction of the Reichstag publishes through its main organ, the Cologne Volks-Zeitung, its intention of fighting the two leading government measures, the anti-strike and anti-immigration bills. At the same time it condemns the constant increase in these measures and imputes the motives underlying most of these cases, saying it deplores the growing espionage bred thereby.

**Expulsion of Danes.**  
The expulsions of the Danes from northern Schleswig continues unabated and an overwhelming majority of the papers continue to complain of the policy and deny its political freedom. The Cologne Gazette, in an excellent article, says that the Germans to approve the measure which asserts it is necessary for patriotic reasons.

The Central committee representing all the commercial clubs and associations at Berlin this week and formally condemned the expulsions when the committee collected statistics to show, have already done a vast amount of damage to Germany's commerce.

Influenza, which seized the emperor last Sunday, kept him indoors until Friday. It was a rather serious type and a high fever weakened the patient considerably. The disease complicated his majesty's old rheumatism which caused him severe pain. The emperor was able to walk out of doors on Friday with the empress.

**Military Proceedings.**  
A case in which the military officers of Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony figured as prosecutors has just been concluded in the imperial court of Leipzig. The defendant was a physician, Dr. Bittlinghoff, who was charged with calumniating officers of the German army. The offense was committed in June last on the eve of the general election in a beer saloon at Westphalia where Dr. Bittlinghoff had been drinking.

The subject of the case, declaring that the populace did not want war, and that if the soldiers were allowed to take their choice they would elect to return home instead of fighting. He also said the soldiers who took part in the Franco-German war were inspired merely by "Dutch courage" and it was the universal practice of their officers to carry under their shelter coats, "Dutch courage" which was repeated to the military authorities who interpreted them as being an accusation of cowardice against the officers. Thereupon the three ministers of war, in their capacity as official chiefs prosecuted Dr. Bittlinghoff, who was fined 300 marks. The doctor appealed to the supreme court which has now confirmed the decision of the lower court.

**AN AWFUL WRECK.**  
A Head-on Collision Between Two Passenger Trains.  
New York, Jan. 9.—By a head-on collision between two passenger trains of the Lehigh Valley railroad at West Dunellen, N. J., at 12:45 p. m., today 13 persons were killed and over 20 wounded. The dead are:  
MARTIN E. BENNETT, note keeper, Mount Carmel, Pa.  
W. H. HINKLE, contractor, Mount Carmel.  
JACOB HELLER, tailor, Mount Carmel.  
H. E. WEIKELL, 25 years of age, Mount Carmel.  
FRANK FISCHER, shoe dealer, Mount Carmel.  
WILLIAM H. LEADER, 25 years of age, dry goods dealer, Mount Carmel. He is a son of C. C. Leader, president of a bank in Shamokin. He was only recently married.  
FRANK MARKLE, 54 years of age, Shamokin, Pa.  
THEODORE S. KOHN, Shamokin, Pa.  
ABNER S. KEIFER, carpet dealer, Pottsville, Pa.  
WILLIAM H. MARKLE, Shamokin, Pa.  
JAMES CARVIS, 12 years of age, Mount Carmel.  
Two women, who are still to be identified.

**Injured.**  
Arthur Tregeimio, Lewis, Pa., both legs broken.  
Nicolas Parecca, Shamokin, legs crushed.  
Henry John Parecca, Shamokin, legs crushed.  
Louis Parecca, Shamokin, legs crushed.  
Mrs. Mary Parecca, Shamokin, internal injuries, may die.  
Dr. S. Schaffer, fireman, South Easton, Pa., skull fractured, may die.  
Edward W. Rick, engineer, legs broken, body crushed, expected to die.  
Joseph Maskey, Shenandoah, Pa.  
Mary Jarville, Mount Carmel.  
Malosta, Shenandoah.  
George Lansky, Mount Carmel.  
Unidentified man with "J. J." on his cuffs.  
James Prendergast, engineer, Daston, Pa., legs to die.  
Joseph, name and residence unknown.  
Orlando S. Lane, Sunbury, Pa., bruised, ankles sprained.  
Harry R. Foster, plumber, Pottsville, both legs broken.  
Mrs. Henry Lockhaven, Big Mine Run, legs broken.  
Mrs. Lockhaven's mother, legs crushed.

**Money for Cherokee.**  
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sovereign relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the peninsula. Where any document or other archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished, whenever it shall be required. The rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect to documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the process of requisition or census, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to such islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with the authentic copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

Article IX. The subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all the rights of property including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds, and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and profession, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making before a court of record within a year from date of exchange of ratifications of this treaty a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress.

Article X. The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

Article XI. The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Article XII. Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

1. Judgments rendered either in civil suits or in private individuals or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgment should be carried out.

2. Civil suits between private individuals which, on the date mentioned, are pending, shall be deemed to be pending, or in the court they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

3. Criminal actions, pending on the date mentioned by the supreme court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish, shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but such action having been referred to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

Article XIII. The rights of property secured by copyright and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be valid and shall be protected in the same manner as if they were acquired by citizens of the country in which they were acquired.

Article XIV. Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territory of the United States, which have been ceded or relinquished, or ceded by the present treaty.

Article XV. The government of each country will, for the term of ten years, according to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage dues as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

Article XVI. It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof, but it will upon the termination of such occupancy advise any government establishing in the island to assume the same obligations.

Article XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the consent of the senate thereof, and by her majesty the queen regent of Spain, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

Article I. Spain relinquishes a claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And as the island, in upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as she shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law, result in the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

Article II. Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the island of Guam in the Marianas, or Ladrones.

Article III. Spain cedes to the United States the islands known as the Philippine Islands, including the islands lying within the limits of the running from west to east along or near the 20th parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (27th) degree meridian of longitude.

Article IV. The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

Article V. The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article VI. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain at its own cost the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines as well as the island of Guam, within six months after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and shall, upon the evacuation of the Philippines, arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies and the island of Guam, which is to continue in force until the provisions are completely executed. The time within which the evacuation of the Philippines shall be completed shall be fixed by the two governments.

Standards of colors, unadorned war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain, in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Treasures of gold, silver, jewels, and other valuables, in the fortifications and castles, shall remain in their places for the term of six months, to be returned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two governments on the subject shall be reached.

Article VII. Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and prisoners of the United States, in connection with the war in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Article VIII. The United States will release all persons taken as prisoners of war by the American forces and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of insurgent forces in Cuba and the Philippines.

The government of the United States will, at its own cost, return to Spain, and the government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them respectively under this article.

Article IX. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and prisoners of the United States, in connection with the war in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Article X. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and prisoners of the United States, in connection with the war in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Article XI. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and prisoners of the United States, in connection with the war in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Article XII. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and prisoners of the United States, in connection with the war in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Article XIII. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and prisoners of the United States, in connection with the war in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

justice and humanity in the Philippines or wherever else the flag of this country shall be planted. Who will haul this flag down?

"No, Mr. President, the entire argument of the senator from Massachusetts is a speech conceived by him in support of his position, and cannot be accused of not loving justice and purity and unselfishness as reverently as the senator from Massachusetts loves them."

Mr. Hoar briefly replied to the statement of Mr. Platt, repeating and elucidating some points of his own speech which he conceived Mr. Platt had misunderstood.

**Nicaragua Canal Bill.**  
The Nicaragua canal bill was then taken up and Mr. Caffery continued his speech in opposition to it.

Mr. Caffery in reply to Mr. Chilton said that he did not want an isthmian canal constructed only by the United States and Great Britain but that he believed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be in complete force now as when first negotiated.

Messrs. Bacon, Money and Chilton engaged in a general discussion of the binding power of treaties in general.

Mr. Chilton called attention to the fact that Great Britain had distinctly declined to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Under the amendment offered by Mr. Caffery, the abrogation of the treaty was necessary, and if Great Britain should refuse to do so, the canal was to be constructed.

Mr. Caffery gave answer to this inquiry and continued his discussion of the terms of the treaty itself.

On the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's speech, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in charge of the bill, made an effort to fix a time for voting on it to vote on the measure and the pending amendments.

Mr. Morgan then gave notice that tomorrow, if no arrangement could be made for a vote he would ask the friends of the measure to start with him until it passed.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, suggested that the committee should have the money for the construction of the canal to be raised, and Mr. Morgan said he would answer the question before a vote upon the measure was taken.

The senate then, at 4:15 p. m., went into executive session and at 4:35 p. m. adjourned.

**APPROPRIATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION WAS RE-POSTPONED WHEN MEMBERS EN-TERAINED WEST OF THEM.**

Washington, Jan. 9.—The house today reversed the decision of the committee of the whole last Friday when the appropriation for the civil service commission was struck out of the bill.

The executive and judicial appropriations in the bill were not touched, but the money for the construction of the canal was struck out of the bill.

Today when the roll was called, the appropriation was restored, the motion to strike out being defeated 95 to 13.

Washington, Jan. 9.—This proved to be an interesting day in the senate, the principal subject under discussion being the constitutionality of the United States to carry into effect the policy of expansion. The leading speaker was Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) who delivered a speech in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Vest (Dem. Mo.) declaring it to be in opposition to the constitution for this country to acquire foreign territory to be governed permanently as colonies.

Although Mr. Hoar occupied the time of the senate for more than two hours, he was accorded the unusual compliment of close and undivided attention by his colleagues on the floor and a large audience in the galleries.

He continued himself closely to his manuscript, but his address was delivered with all the fire, earnestness and animation of the orator that is Mr. Hoar. He was a master of the subtleties of the English language and a rhetorician of notable ability and his clear sarcasm and wit were thoroughly enjoyed by his auditors.

His speech was in answer to that recently delivered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, and had been most carefully prepared. He took strong grounds against the position assumed by the Connecticut senator, maintaining that it was in violation of the constitution and the declaration of independence, the "great exponent of the constitution," for this country to acquire foreign territory to be held and governed as colonies.

Mr. Platt, at the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's address, briefly replied to some points of the speech which had been directed especially at him. He reiterated his former statement that the United States had power to acquire and govern foreign territory and declared that had this country embraced the doctrine of Mr. Hoar the Mayflower would have been turned back from Plymouth rock and the country would never have expanded to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Caffery concluded his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill, but he failed to fix a time for a vote upon it as yet.

**SENATE PROCEEDINGS.**  
Washington, Jan. 9.—The galleries of the senate were filled at the opening of today's session, many persons being attracted by the announcement that Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts would discuss Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution.

Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, reported from the military affairs committee a bill providing that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion and the volunteer soldiers of the war of 1891 and of the war with Spain who may be disabled in any way shall be admitted into the home for disabled volunteer soldiers. It was passed.

A bill to authorize the revocation of suits and actions commenced lawfully against officers of the United States as such on the termination of the terms of such officers was passed.

Mr. Hoar then called up the resolution offered by Mr. Vest and addressed the senate.

**Mr. Hoar's Speech.**  
Without adverting to the proposed policy of the United States entering upon an expansion of its territory except in a general and indirect manner, Mr. Hoar entered upon a discussion of the constitutional phases of the question involved in the resolution, under consideration, prefacing his argument with a statement of his personal position on the subject.

Mr. Hoar said that our fathers who framed the constitution were the wisest builders of states that world has yet known. They had studied ancient history and learned that while there is little else that a democracy cannot accomplish, it cannot rule over vassal states or subject peoples without bringing the elements of death into its own constitution. Our fathers, he said, learned two lessons from the history of Greece—the danger of disunion and domestic strife and an insubordination in the greed and lust of empire, and he hoped we might avoid the latter danger.

And again, he said, in this connection he quoted Professor Cressy as saying, "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." "There has never been a republic ever in history that acquired dominion over another nation that did not rule it selfishly and oppressively. There is no such exception to this rule, either in ancient or modern times."

**Power of Congress.**  
Mr. Hoar believed, he said, that this country was to be a nation—a sovereign nation. To be a sovereign nation, he said, the powers necessary to accomplish the great objects of the framers of the constitution must be possessed. But to be a sovereign nation, he said, the "astonishing" and "extravagant" powers under the constitution which the senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) attributed to it. Mr. Hoar then quoted Mr. Platt as saying, "As to every matter the United States as a nation possesses sovereign power except only where sovereignty has been reserved to the states and the people."

And again, he said, in this connection he quoted Professor Cressy as saying, "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." "There has never been a republic ever in history that acquired dominion over another nation that did not rule it selfishly and oppressively. There is no such exception to this rule, either in ancient or modern times."

Mr. Hoar proposed to read a letter and

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# PROF. GARNER'S THIRD TRIP TO AFRICA.

Professor Garner, of monkey fame, has devoted all his spare time in a busy life to learning the language of those animals, and for three years he spent almost all his time in the heart of the African forests with no other object in view than to learn the chattering of these semi-human creatures in an effort to make himself familiar with their vocabulary.

As a result of this he has learned 10 words of the monkey tongue. We know about how many words the average man uses in conversation. And when that number is put alongside the limited number of words Professor Garner has acquired, after a life's work, one cannot help wondering just how long it will be before the gorilla and chimpanzee that hear the professor talk will stop remarking to each other that his conversation sounds like the idiotic combinations of words in foreign languages that are strung together at the back of European guide books.

**The Next Trip.** Professor Garner intends making another trip to Africa—his third one. He had contemplated starting on this expedition in May of last year but the war made such a thing inadvisable. To reach the place he has chosen for his further investigations of the monkey language he would have had to pass through Spanish territory and live under the protection of the French government; and at that time the French attitude was an uncertain quantity.

Now, however, these difficulties do not exist and the famous naturalist will start in May for a three years' stay in his former camp on the shores of Lake Parmanoua, about 100 miles south of the equator in western Africa. The specific purpose of the present expedition is to take a course in the language of the chimpanzees and the native pigmies.

According to Professor Garner, the chimpanzee's dialect consists of 10 words.

It is a very simple to speak of their language as a "dialect," for Garner is authority for the statement that each of the several varieties of the monkey tribes of Africa have a language of their own. In his two previous trips, as he laid the foundations of his knowledge of the chimpanzee dialect it seems probable that at the end of the present three years' expedition he will have acquired a complete mastery of the tongue.

**Garner's Outfit.** The professor's outfit is rather different from that of most explorers. In addition to the conventional outfit of an African explorer, his kit contains a huge wire cage; a number of reed arguments that are not used by those which are classed by musicians when speaking of an orchestra as the "wood-wind," and a phonograph.

Upon this phonograph the professor lays great stress, and he counts upon it very heavily to aid him in fixing the sounds of the Simian language.

The principal disappointment of his last expedition to Professor Garner was the absence of a phonograph which has been promised him but which did not reach him before he plunged into the wilderness. His steel cage, which is a trifle over a x feet square, is suit in good condition to be erected in the chimpanzee country.

The reed instruments he devised to produce some of the Simian sounds which he found impossible to reproduce with the human vocal organs. Whether he will overcome this defect during his present trip and be able to carry on a conversation without the aid of his reed instruments is of no little concern to those who believe in his theory.

What may be called the Garnerian theory about monkey talk may be summed up thus:

**Garner's Theory.**

The sounds uttered by monkeys are voluntary, deliberate and articulate.

They are a way used with the purpose of being understood. A monkey is conscious of his own meaning and expects that meaning to be understood by his interlocutor. He understands the sounds made by other monkeys of his own species, and responds to them.

If a monkey does not get an answer to the sounds that he utters he repeats the same sound until he is answered.

He preserves complete silence when alone, using the sounds only to convey some information, want or desire, and not as a game.

These sounds are made with the vocal organs, and are modified with the teeth, tongue and lips in the same manner that man controls his vocal organs.

The fundamental sounds appear to be pure vowels, but faint traces of consonants are found in many words, especially those of a low pitch.

There is no universal language among monkeys. Each species has its own peculiar tone slightly different from the others. The radical sounds do not appear to have the same meaning in the different tongues.

Like all pioneers, Professor Garner has had many difficulties in carrying out his work. He has made few converts, aroused considerable antagonism and has had little help from scientific societies in his former expeditions.

Previous to his first trip in 1922, during which journey he lived for over 10 days in his cage in the heart of a gorilla country, he applied to several societies for assistance. These societies, however, referred him to the department of geography, philology, while the philologists thought it was the duty of biological societies who were most interested.

Though science coldly turned its back on the professor, the nations of the Congo country were more anxious to get him and were more than kind with assistance, both in the form of encourage-

ment by word, money and supplies.

One result of Garner's researches is that he is convinced the chimpanzee ranks higher mentally than the gorilla, though most naturalists hold to the contrary opinion. His unique plan, however, of living in an open cage in a forest famous for being the home of the gorilla makes him an authority whose word cannot be very well questioned.

Of course much of the professor's information came from the natives with whom he talked. But his knowledge of the habits of the animals and his own observations soon enabled him to pick out what was of worth in the natives' stories and put away the untrustworthy portions.

Professor Garner is a Virginian by birth and is nearly 50 years old. He first became interested in the monkey language by witnessing the actions of a cage full of these animals in the zoo in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

That was the starting point of a life work, a work that has made him, after Darwin, more prominently connected with the relations of monkeys to men than any other scientist.

Since his last journey to the Dark Continent Professor Garner has devoted almost his entire time to lecturing on his favorite subject. It is more than like that on his return, at the beginning of the new century, that his life work will be crowned with success so far as the chimpanzee tongue is concerned, at least.

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GOOD BREAKFASTS PROVED

Certain Long-Sought Breeds Have Been Brought to Light for the Benefit of the United States and Even the Roosters Crow for Us.

It is a big year for the United States. That declaration might be written in the heavens!

One of the most recent favors conferred upon us is a Belgium fowl which, to city dwellers, means many a good breakfast and a rich egg thrown in. The fowl also means a little entertainment for one variety of the foreigners is a game.

To our suburban readers, and they are many, the Belgium visitor means an industry; one not to be despised.

Poultry raising is a big industry in Belgium. In the last few years great attention has been paid to the improvement of breeds, the care of the poultry yards, the importance of the expositions, the official instructions given to farmers and the formation of associations devoted to aviculture. There are noted some new breeds—that is, new comparatively, for they existed a long time in the poultry yards, though only slightly observed, because of the small attention given only a few years ago to aviculture.

One of these unnoticed breeds, says the American consul, is the Herve chicken, known as the Herve chicken, which is black with a moderate single straight comb, red, small, roundish wattles, stocky neck, and abundant flesh.

**Unquished by a meat equal to the finest bird.** The Braekel derives its name from Neder Braekel, a commune in southern Flanders, where this fowl is chiefly found. The markets of the neighborhood are renowned for their capon fowls. Indeed, when buying your capon, you are at once asked to examine this, increasing the value of the meat. Southern and western Flanders enjoy a large trade in eggs with the capons, the French frontier, where dealers come every week to buy them by thousands.

The fowl of the province of Brabant, known as the Brabant, is a variety once forgotten on the farm but now being revived. It exists throughout the province, is renowned for its laying ability and its excellent meat. It is not, however, entirely pure, by reason of its mixture with foreign fowls.

**Belgian Five-Toed Fowl.** Great efforts are also being made to find the Belgian five-toed fowl, which for centuries was the pride of Flemish farmers, as much for the quantity of its eggs as for its meat; but its descendants are only poorly characterized.

Within a few miles of Brussels the breeding of the Coccoo of Malines is becoming daily more and more important. Patered specimens of this race, called Brussels fowls, are being perfected.

**Manheid.** The Manheid is similar to the Herve; it has the same characteristics and differs only in its plumage and its height, both of which are less developed. Its color, it is blue black or light ash blue. Its comb is single, straight, not too large, and slightly notched. Its eyes are reddish brown, its ear lobes bright red and its wattles are not highly developed. The shading of the neck is darker than the remainder of its plumage; the breast is rather wide; the tail slightly developed; the legs bluish gray and nobly covered. It is a good layer. The Herve and the Manheid weigh about four and one-half pounds each.

**Herve Hen.** The Cotte de Per (the Ironside) resembles the Herve, but is stronger, slightly taller, of a very proud carriage, and with a thick plumage of bluish gray color, like the cock of Malines. The comb is large, straight, and finely notched. The eyes are dark gray, the gills and ear lobes red, and the wattles elongated. The neck is rather long, arched and delicate; the breast developed and deep; the tail erect, rather well developed, and quite long and bushy. This fowl stands higher than the two first mentioned, is a very good layer, and weighs about five and three-quarter pounds.

The Combattant of Liege has a height of about two feet and eight inches for the cock and one foot 11 inches for the hen. And weighs from eight and one-half to 15 pounds. Its white eggs weigh from two to three ounces. Its plumage is variegated, golden, bluish, grayish, yellow and red. The last coloring is the most highly esteemed. The comb is single or double (the first preferred); the eyes are dark

gray; ear lobes red. It has little flesh, but a strongly developed chest; muscular and strong shoulders; long legs, bluish black in color, and a rather heavy tail which is almost always black. Although the Combattant of Liege is still kept for the cock pit, it is also beginning to be esteemed for its "poulets de grains" (grain chickens), by reason of their abundant white and savory meat.

All of these fowls are found in the province of Liege, and are popular.

**Campine Fowl.** The Campine fowl, as bred in North Brabant, is there called the Zandort fowl and a goodly number of the "poulets de grain" (grain chickens) sold at Brabant, Rotterdam and elsewhere in Holland are Campines, bought in the province of Antwerp by Dutch poultry dealers, which on crossing the Dutch fowls, are known as Rysbreen fowls. The Campine fowl always remains the best layer, producing annually 200 eggs, without any special care, and it is not surpassed by any other layer in Belgium.

**Precocious Chickens.** One variety, known as the Brackel, is really a Campine, but larger and laying slightly heavier eggs, is found in a more pure state on Flemish farms. These fowls, besides being the best layers in the world, furnish an egg of exquisite taste and precocious chickens, as

they are called, are ready to hatch in less than three weeks.

The only moving vehicles in the empty streets were carts and carriages loaded down with dead men—the bodies piled in any fashion, arms and legs hanging out, on their way to the cemeteries, says Chalmers Roberts, in the January Atlantic.

There was prompt system evident in every direction. The dead were being taken out of sight almost before they grew cold, the battered Armenian shops were being closed up with rough boards, lines of patrol were established in all of the principal streets. Everything was done save the one thing essential: no one raised his hand to save an Armenian life. When over two Turks, or even one met a luckless Armenian or ferreted out his hiding place, they beat him over the head with the wooden club, which the Turks carried, and an Armenian never attempted to resist. With a submission that was wonderful, he bowed his head to the blows. Only when he was in his home, barricaded, and felt that he could not hold out, did he ever make any show of resistance.

A story, which seemed verified, was of ten Turks who, armed with their clubs, entered the general railway station in Scam-boul and killed 15 Armenians, who were working in the station. The bodies were thrown into the street, and the Armenians were not allowed to enter the station. We had often heard of this incident, but I had never seen it. I heard one of the most prominent of the Armenian bankers of the city, who had been in the city since the extermination of the Armenians, that he had heard this threat of national suicide, but could never believe it. Only after this experience was it his appalling truth forced upon us.

"It was just at sunset on Thursday when the last attack was made," said a desolate mother. "I had not thought of the time when our ammunition would be used out, but the boys had. They did not tell me, perhaps thinking that I would oppose them. I was trying to count the dead from the last hour when I heard a different and a nearer report in the temple. My firstborn, Sarkis, had shot himself in the temple. Then I saw to my horror that all of the ammunition was gone. We had often heard of the so-called Armenian youth, but I had never seen it. I heard one of the most prominent of the Armenian bankers of the city, who had been in the city since the extermination of the Armenians, that he had heard this threat of national suicide, but could never believe it. Only after this experience was it his appalling truth forced upon us.

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Armenian Submission to Murder. The only moving vehicles in the empty streets were carts and carriages loaded down with dead men—the bodies piled in any fashion, arms and legs hanging out, on their way to the cemeteries, says Chalmers Roberts, in the January Atlantic.

There was prompt system evident in every direction. The dead were being taken out of sight almost before they grew cold, the battered Armenian shops were being closed up with rough boards, lines of patrol were established in all of the principal streets. Everything was done save the one thing essential: no one raised his hand to save an Armenian life. When over two Turks, or even one met a luckless Armenian or ferreted out his hiding place, they beat him over the head



# NEW FEATURES IN WIPAPS FROM PARIS

Paris, Dec. 30.—Although Christmas is past, the streets are full and the shopping goes on. The bling Parisians are deep in the house. Women are putting on an extra toilette and the men leisurely lift the collars of the overcoats. They are used to it. The dressmaking establishments continue to flourish, notwithstanding France's political squabbles, and the uncertainty of the house. The thick of one of the demonstrations near the Tuilleries gardens the other day when cautious shop-

keepers were actually closing their shutters, there were a number of smart shoppers abroad on business bent who were heartily disgusted at the look-ade, streets and the closed shops. This is such a busy month in the feminine world when real winter to lettes must be worn. It is the season when the fur dealers have their innings, and though it is rather a short season it is proportionately a busy one. There are quite a number of new

features to be recorded of this winter's fur wraps. Capes are in the majority and their lengths are as diverse as their styles. One feature common to nearly all of them, or at least a goodly lot of them, is the shaped fur collar. Jackets, of course, are longer than as seasons and hardly as elaborate though there are quite a few of the bell-shaped with a patch, a belt and jeweled belts. Cloth is combined with fur. The fur is a great deal with fur. Sable and chinchilla are quite the

most popular furs this season and there is quite a little bling to be seen. It does look as though sealskin would soon be re-established in favor after a temporary banishment of a few years. One of the handsomest garments I have seen this year was a long coat of sealskin with a high Medici collar and revers of ermine. Broad tail seems particularly adapted to close-fitted garments and quite a number of jackets have been fashioned of this fur. Jeweled buttons on fur garments make another innovation that meets with a great deal of approval. Medici collars are larger than ever or perhaps roomier expresses it better, for they must admit a fur box that is either just long enough to encircle the neck, or one that falls close fast on to the knees. As the season advances Dame Fashion says that coats will grow in favor and length. A very modish jacket was built of black astrakhan. It fitted into the curves of the figure at the back and had moderately long close-fitting basques. Down the front it had a box-pail of violet cloth that fastened over to the left side. This only reached as far as the bust and was a band of purple and green passementerie in deep bangs a V border. The top. Two bands of the passementerie were put on in the form of a bolero; and, again, two bands bordered each side of the box-plait. The front of the jacket was trimmed with bands of the passementerie that were caught up to the left shoulder. At the front of the Medici collar there was a band of lace. The sleeves were close fitting with broad turn-back cuffs. At the top they were trimmed with two bands of the passementerie. The jacket was lined throughout with violet broad cloth.

**A Visiting Wrap.**  
In one of the very handsome new visiting wraps that was made as something a together original, I recognized the old dolman form. Of course it had undergone some wondrous changes since its inception, and with its flounces and ruffled passementerie it was considered the crest of the establishment. This garment was made entirely of sealskin. It fitted close into the curves of the back, where it was cut short, in fact just an inch below the waist line. At the sides it formed two long points that reached half way down the skirt, and at the front was very much cut away. It was bordered with a shaped flounce of the sealskin that commenced at the neck, and, broadening, became very wide as it rounded the corner. A round the back of the wrap became rapidly narrower, until at the middle of the back it was hardly two inches wide. The flounce gave such a graceful, and effect at the front of the garment that was strapped across with a handsome passementerie frog wrought in seal brown and turquoise silk and gilt threads. A broad passementerie in the same colors headed the flounce and where it trimmed the base of the Medici collar it was put on a Vandyke points. A lot of Brussels lace gave a finish to the neck. The garment was lined throughout with a broad, turquoise satin. A charming model that is bound to overcome the objections made by a great many women to capes was decidedly practical. It was a sort of cape jacket, combined and warranted to keep out the cold and draw the eyes away around one's arms and waist when a cape alone constitutes one's winter wrap. Yet the jacket was so cleverly concealed that the effect was as of a cloak and fur cape.

**A Cloth Jacket.**  
The jacket was built of a soft shade of violet cloth. It was close fitting at the back and reached only to the waist line. At the front it was loose and fell in a long point half way down the skirt. It had a or made sleeves of the cloth finished with turn-back cuffs. Over this was a long cape of sable that fell quite a bit below the waist band and was rounded at the front to show the cloth point. It was fitted over the shoulders and half way down the fullness commenced that formed full folds at the bottom. There was a Breton hood of the cloth that merged into a high Medici collar. Sable lined the collar and a narrow strip of it continued around the hood. The fur strip was repeated on the edges of the cloth point where it hooked down the front. Hoods are a great feature of the winter wraps and if the hood is not there in reality it is suggested with bands of fur or draperies of velvet. A rich cape designed for an elderly woman had the fur turned in though it was an exquisite piece of sable. It was built of black cloth and was longer at the back and front where it formed eight points. It fitted rather close over the shoulders and fared considerably around the bottom. Designs in black velvet, cut out and applique, covered the collar. Around the top of the cape were two bands of sable composed of the entire sable. These were sewed on with the tassels.

crossing at the back of the garment and the heads coming together where the cape fastened. Around the bottom of the garment there was a broad band of sable and the same fur faced the high Medici collar. **Modified Muffs.** Muffs this season are neither very large nor very small and the greater number are trimmed with satin bows, choux, of lace and often a buckle of brass. Some of the muffs are made of velvet with shaped flounces of fur bordering each end and are trimmed elaborately with ribbons and lace. Many muffs match the hats, and nearly all are designed to match the gown. It is astonishing how soon one grows to like these little muffs and to prefer them to any other. Nina Goodwin.



"IT IS THE SEASON WHEN FUR DEALERS HAVE THEIR INNINGS."

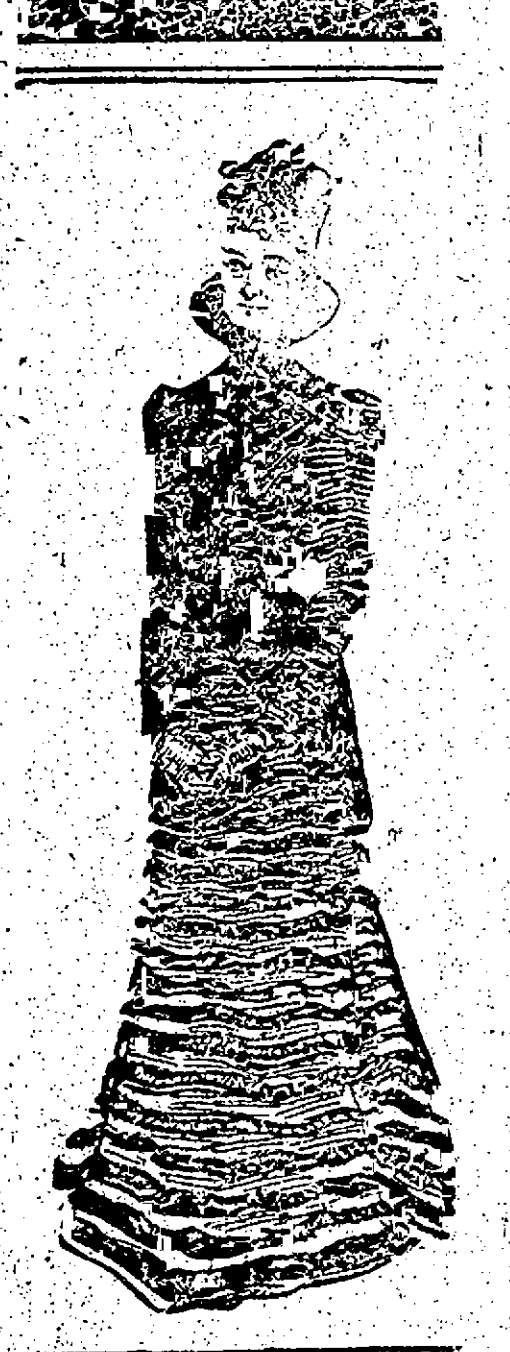


"MUFFS ARE NEITHER VERY LARGE NOR VERY SMALL."

## THE MODEL FOR THE FUTURE

New York, Jan. 6.—The girl of the year will be shaped a new way. She will have knees. Now knees in dress are an entirely new feature. Gowns have had hips and they have had waists and busts, but seldom knees. To make knees a woman has only one resort, which is that of tying back the dress around the figure just at the line of the knees. Yet if she does this you will say that she cannot walk. Through she does walk, and walks very well indeed. The New Figure. If you want to get yourself up to look exactly like the extremely up-to-date girl of the year, go to work in this wise: Begin at your underwear and have it

shaped as tightly to your figure as possible. If necessary, wear tight. Don't be shocked; this means combination garments of very heavy all-wool make—the quality for which you pay from \$3 upwards. You can get a very good all-wool combination suit for \$250, although you can go as high as \$20 or \$30 if you get the silk plated. They have a new plush wool which is very pretty. It looks exactly like corduroy, but to the hands it is very soft and yielding. It is rather expensive, and many women prefer the wool. It is not necessary with a heavy pair of these lights to wear a skirt or at least very fashionable women do not find it so. The dress is the next thing to engage attention. Have it fit closely around the hips and have it begin to flare just below the belt in the back. Have the flare set out like a great fan, taking care that there is no fullness at the sides. Have the side seams follow the line of the body as closely as possible to the knees, then allow the skirt to flare broadly at the knees. The actual fit is produced by the lining, which should be of cashmere very light weight and very soft. This clings as one walks and gives an indescribably tight effect without actual tightness. New Shoes. Novelties in shoes slippers, bicycle boots, and footwear of a kind are numerous, and you are tempted to everything from the dainty little house slipper which shows more of the stocking than the shoe, to the heavy golf boot, which is strong enough for any man to wear. The distinguishing feature of this is that the heel is pretty well preserved in spite of the efforts to make it a common sense. The common sense shows a higher heel than it did last season, and the very flat heel seems to have disappeared, as few women are flat footed enough to wear. As it is the season for fitting the dress a very pretty petticoat is worn with the shapely shoe, and the woman is devoid of price, need who does not have a little vanity in the shoe and petticoat which she shows to the public. To make a woman look still more attenuated at the knee line, "restr etc." is the word used by the very fashionable modistes, namely, the work of paper which shows more of the stocking than the shoe, to the heavy golf boot, which is strong enough for any man to wear. The distinguishing feature of this is that the heel is pretty well preserved in spite of the efforts to make it a common sense. The common sense shows a higher heel than it did last season, and the very flat heel seems to have disappeared, as few women are flat footed enough to wear. As it is the season for fitting the dress a very pretty petticoat is worn with the shapely shoe, and the woman is devoid of price, need who does not have a little vanity in the shoe and petticoat which she shows to the public.



MR. RUSSELL SAGE WEARS AN EXCELLENT STREET GOWN FOR A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN.

with a collar that opens in front, with broad turn-back points and the great broad necktie around the collar. Plant the bow squarely under the chin and pull out the ends into open sloping angel wings of white. This will give you an excellent neck coordination. While the blouse has gone to its certain extent, the fur waist remains with us, though it does not quite so much over the belt. The waistfulness is all over, but by the cross-waist across the bust, so that the fashionable figure really shows a great deal of fullness with bagginess at the belt. This is filled by plump figures as being more becoming to them than the baggy waist. To get the full bust in a rumored, but a little potent, starting is resorted to, but this may be a cruel canard. Certain it is that the best of dressmakers in this city manage to get "a figure" upon the independent woman, by some trick of the trade, to the secret of which, God bless them!—they are entitled. And from modistes one passes naturally to the shops. Do you know that the "slaughter" season is on. In a few days we shall have the advance spring fabrics, again in price and beautiful in design. Now the dealers are selling out the winter goods at a perfect ridiculous figure; and if I were anything less than the wife of a millionaire I should replenish my wardrobe now. Things are going so fast and so cheap. Even shoes share the cheapness and are selling low. Buying Cheap. They tell a story up-country about the wife of a fairly prosperous man who was dressed like the wife of a millionaire. She had the most magnificent garments which she produced as the season came around. Every three months saw her with something new which represented a great deal of money though how she bought them was a mystery to her friends. One day at a sewing circle she explained it all, and the women who heard her went home and pondered. "I buy," said she, "when things are cheap and wear them when they are dear." For instance this sealskin jacket, showing a ovej, the sealskin coat which could easily have retailed for \$200 to put a modest figure upon it, I bought for \$225. I made my purchase in January after the shopping season was over; and the dealers were getting ready to put away their winter goods. "My sable muff and boa, which are the handsomest things in town, were bought in March when many of the stores were putting away their furs. My handsome, heavy mutton cloth suit, I purchased in the same out-of-season way and so with every article I own, I find that there is always a good as-

sortment left of very expensive articles, and so I wait." This was a sermon in itself to the woman who waits—and let the woman who has waited until after Christmas for her sealskin coat ponder it and buy now. I should not be a faithful fashion chronicler and adviser did I not recommend all who can do so to visit the shops these days for actual bargains in winter things. As for myself, I am buying now—everything I can afford. There is no danger of the articles going out of style, as they are of the finest and best, and such are good year after year. It is absurd to speak of \$25 hats to the average woman; but did you not know that the hat that was marked "Imported, \$25" in December is now marked down to \$3 or \$10? It is a startling reduction and one for which the milliners suffer, but the sacrifice must be made and we poor shoppers gain by it. Do not read this to the men of the family, lest I incur their wrath, but if there is such a thing as extravagant possibilities it is the time to launch freely into them. For buying now is not an extravagance at the end of the year, but a real economy. He on Ward.

**PORTO RICO OUR MALTA.** It will be our Picket Post in the Atlantic. The military importance of Porto Rico should never be lost sight of by us as long as we have any responsibility, direct or indirect, for the safety or independence of Cuba. Porto Rico, considered militarily, is to Cuba, to the future isthmian canal, and to our Pacific coast what Malta is, or may be, to Egypt and the beyond, and there is for us the like necessity to hold and strengthen the one in its entirety and in its immediate surroundings that there for security of her position in Egypt, is for Great Britain to hold the other for her use of the Suez canal, and for the control of the route to India. It would be extremely difficult for a European state to sustain operations in the eastern Mediterranean with a British fleet at Malta. Similarly, it would be very difficult for a transatlantic state to maintain operations in the western Caribbean with a United States fleet based upon Porto Rico and the adjacent islands. The same reasons prompted Bonaparte to seize Malta in his expedition against Egypt and India in 1798. In his mastery of the sea as in the mastery of the land, he was as in the mastery of the position possesses value. (Captain A. T. Mahan, in McClure's.

**Russia's Peace Receipt.** The Vienna "Floh" provided recently a picture of a Cossack holding in one hand a pair of shares and in the other a Chinaman. The Cossack is undecided whether to cut the picture from the paper or to cut the picture from the paper. We may assume that he will do both. That is, if he gets the chance. The chance would be the acceptance of the Tsar's receipt. While other nations were playing variations on the aria "Peace hath her wages," the shearing would be done. Even otherwise it would be of interest to learn precisely what that receipt has in view. Admittance and with it the possibility of a general unbuckling, where would the latter begin and, particularly, where would it end? War has other riches than the sword. At Ponce, Ensign Curtin telephoned the authorities to surrender or die. There and then the telephone became a strategic factor of great importance. Would it have to go? Would it be considered railways more valuable than fleets. On land so they are. Would they have to go also? Other problems equally intricate leap from the point of the pen. To formulate them were idle. Besides, the point is elsewhere. In France some time ago there was handed about for signatures a paper petitioning the abolition of the death penalty. Said Alphonse Zwerri: "Let assassins begin the good work." With entire deference to Russia we may say the same to her. (Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly.

Edgar Davidson, a prominent citizen of Mecklenburg county, N. C., is on trial in the federal court on a unique charge. A mail carrier had been stealing his mail. He had stopped the carrier in the road and whipped him. The carrier missed the mail connection, and Davidson is being tried for "delaying the mail."



FRONT AND BACK VIEW OF THE IDEAL GIRL OF '12



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